First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1919

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# A Time To Be Honest

Why not be honest? Few have been. Colonel Roosevelt indulged in the luxury, but others have so desired to be wise, have been so afraid of indiscretion, that they have joined the game of "Fooling Your Neighbor." Your neighbor could not be trusted to digest verities, might be excited into sin against national unity. In soliloquy we have been frank, but public discourse has been on the theory that fact becomes non-fact if unmentioned.

On the screen has been projected a shadow dance of words. Rhetorical phrases have been a shroud to common sense. Logomachy has been substituted for genuine conflicts of ideas. Who wants to be rated a caviller or nagger? A claque has howled down those who raised voices in intelligent and constructive criticism.

few persons were privately deceived. The country has sensed all along what is meant and implied by phrases such as: 'Neutral in thought as well as in deed," Too proud to fight." "Peace without kept us out of war," and the like. Surely, support of men does not require when notoriously 50 per cent wrong.

Any appeal for reverence that formerly could be advanced in behalf of integral part of creation (that the world, for example, was not existent until Genesis reported the occurrence) lost all force when the armistice was signed. Then it became obviously desirable to abandon the Delphic form of utterance. A firm settlement, it was plain, could not be built on foundations of ambiguity. Yet an ill habit is not easy to discard. and since the assembling of the peace conference an insincere parade of the not-so has mechanically gone on.

The public utterances of the spokesman of our delegation contributed little to clarification. He whipped the filly, Glittering Generality, around the course again, but plainly the nag was winded and a new mount was needed. Clemenceau was seemingly the only one in Paris with sufficient confidence in democratic methods and in his own ideas to display his wares openly.

By inference it is perhaps possible to build up some conception of present conditions. The President appears to have gone to Paris not so much to get a peace league with teeth to it as to argue that our Constitution and our public opinion forbade the participation of America in the responsibilities of such a league. But great expectations have been aroused, and he was willing to have it understood that the wicked imperialists of Europe had hamstrung the great project. Whereupon the aforesaid wicked imperialists, averse to taking blame, respectfully labored to pass the buck back. The repassing was seemingly achieved when Clemenceau said in the interview which brought on the noise: "France will gladly join a league which has enforcing power. Will America?"

The interrogatory is pertinent. Will America join? Will the President stake his political future on the results of a struggle to secure American adherence? If he says yes, if he abandons ambiguity, he will find many with him not hitherto with him. On the other hand, if merely another barrage of words is being laid down and no overthe-top infantry is to charge through the smoke, the imposing agitation has been but a feint.

The Boys of the 15th The bass-relief of the pediment of the Shaw memorial became a living thing as the dusky heroes of the 15th cheered the Liberty Statue and happily swarmed down the gangplank. Appropriately the arrival was on the birthday of the blessed Massa Abraham. And never was the young idealist of Massachusetts filled with greater pride than swelled in Colonel Haywood as he talked of his men -the best regiment, he said, with pardonable emphasis, of all engaged in the great war.

These were men of the Champagne and the Argonne whose step was always forward; who held a trench ninety days without relief, with every night a raid night; who won 171 medals for conspicuous bravery; who saw the war expire under their pressure in a discouraged German cannonade. First-class fighting men! Hats off to them! The tribunal of grace does not regard skin color when assessing souls.

It converts into strange reading glib some part of this expansion would official greetings?

eulogies of democratic principles. The have come anyway-with, we venture success of one of our chief political par- | to say, something of the same (or corties is predicated on suppression of the responding) effect on prices. If this be negro vote, and other parties look on true, it is not impossible there may be without protest.

has such confidence in justice that he believes its flow will yet soften hard hearts. fore, on the same reasoning, we may The evidence of things hoped for suffices, have no marked, or long continued, deand we have a wonderful example of a cline in the average of prices. The patience that defies discouragement. The next year may disclose which of these souls of black folk! When values are views is correct. At least one intertruly measured some things will be dif- national banker, of high standing, beferent in this country.

#### Belgium's Claims

military administrators, deserves ample price decline. The wide possibilities for reparation. Her claims ought to receive generous consideration at Paris. There serve laws, might contribute decisively is no good reason why her wish for true | to this result. political independence should not be granted. She relied for protection on the guarantees of the major European powers. These guarantees proved worthless. She is entitled now to become a nation in her own right and to enter as such into alliances which will defend her against a repetition of German perfidy.

If she also desires to strengthen her eastern boundary by taking over some small pieces of German territory, that demand is reasonable. There are some Walloon communities across the German line east and southeast of Liege. These belong to Belgium under the theory of self-determination for races and peoples. Moreover, Germany, having forfeited the right to use the left bank of the Rhine as a base for military operations against her neighbors, cannot well complain if those neighbors insist on the transformation of the Rhine Province into an unfortified zone and a slight strategical rectification of their own boundaries.

When it comes to territorial readjustments at Holland's expense the case for Belgium is less clear. Undoubtedly the Scheldt below Antwerp ought to be internationalized. Antwerp is entitled to free access to the sea, but to transfer to Belgium the south bank of the Scheldt from the Dutch border to the sea would involve The mood has been foolish because difficulties. The Belgians have no historical claim on this strip. The territory on | few chances to rise in the world. All the both sides of the Scheldt is Flemish and has been for centuries in Dutch posses-

Belgium and Holland might easily come victory," "What's the war about?" "He to an amicable agreement outside the notwithstanding its patience, it grows conference. But since Belgium is an in- | tired of being misrepresented. ternational ward and her present status acclaim of them as 100 per cent fight | and boundaries were fixed by international concert it would be perfectly legitimate for the peace conference to readjust her boundaries, with Holland's assent, at the the proposition that publication is an same time that she is clothed with full sovereignty and accepted as a free agent into the society of nations. The internationalization of the lower Scheldt and a prohibition of fortifications on its banks can hardly be avoided. For the conference, or the society of nations as its legatee, will be obliged to consider the internationalization of many European rivers which two or more countries must use to reach the sea - among them, notably, the Rhine and the Vistula.

## The End of Inflation?

The special committee appointed by Secretary McAdoo, and headed by Mr. Albert Strauss, of the Federal Reserve Board, to consider a bonus to gold mining has made a report of considerable interest. It is as emphatically opposed to any such bonus as the British Parto any such bonus as the British Parcountry's total population is thus dis1 once gave 10 frances to a monument fund ject, whose conclusions were recently given in these columns. And in pronouncing its judgment the American committee likewise gives expression to views which at the present time are of refreshing vigor. On the general question of gold reserves, it pointedly says:

"At that time (when the committee was named) the war was at its height and there was every prospect of a prolonged war. Contrary to the belief apparently entertained in many quarters, the structure of banking credit in any country during war time does not depend very much, if at all, on the amount of gold that can be made available as a reserve for that structure. Undoubtedly the rise in prices in this country since 1914 is to a great extent due to the heavy importations of gold during 1915 and 1916, but it does not follow that the export of a corresponding amount of gold at present would operate to bring down prices."

As to the proposed bonus for the gold producers, the report declares that the cessation of hostilities has naturally brought a marked change in the situation, and with this change any need of a particular effort to promote or stimulate our gold production which may have existed has ceased. It add the interesting obiter dicta:

"There is now no danger of an impairment of confidence. The dimensions of our financial problems are becoming clear, and we know that we can without permanent strain meet any financial requirement the government will be willing to assume. Some further expansion of credit may result from our expenditures for demobilization and readjustment, but we can look forward to a comparatively early contraction of our credit structure with the attending circumstances of a free gold market and a gold reserve that once more shall perform its normal function of regulating credit conditions. That movement, we believe, will be both preceded and accompanied by lower commodity prices."

If the future of banking credits were dominated by war conditions alone, and there were no accessory influences, we might readily agree with the committee's forecast. But a fact largely lost to view is that the foundations of our great expansion of bank credits were laid two years before any one dreamed of war; we mean in the establishment of the new Federal Reserve System and the drastic reduction of reserve require-The boys cheered the Bartholdi statue. ments therewith. War or no war, with It makes the white man uncomfortable. the revival of business that was due, Hearst committee of welcome extend the

no such contraction of present credits A large faith possesses the negro. He such as the committee now forecasts. There has been none to date. And, therelieves we have, on the whole, more to fear in the future from a violent outbreak of speculation, and a "boom," with an attendant expansion of credits Belgium, wasted by brutal German and prices, than a severe depression and further expansion, under the new re-

#### Blaming the East Side

New York's East Side. This has been a practice not a little irritating to one of the most industrious and orderly parts of the country-to a population basically individualistic, and often vehemently so.

Dr. George S. Simons, who left the horror which is Russia in October. ascribes the atrocities the sight of which seared his cycballs to East Side agitators. True, a boatload, with Trotzky at their head, sailed from New York, but Dr. Simons should trace the life history of the group further back. They came whence they went. The East Side is a squash court wall and bounces back what is sent against it. It is a place where indigestible elements find it convenient to stop. But the guests find it impossible to convert their hosts, and stream away with | fumbling before the subway ticket-chopper. loud cursings of bourgeois America when news comes of trouble they may profitably captain.

The East Side's ideas about wealth are shown by the country's largest per capita savings bank deposits. Its thrifty people lay up money as bees do honey. Its sons made up the 77th Division. Its industrial troubles are comparatively few. It drinks tea and has few saloons. The young men like to talk socialism, but they overlook middle class virtues the Bolshevists hate are at a maximum on the East Side. Democratic institutions honestly worked are good enough for it, and sometimes,

#### Peril of Ignorance

There are eight million persons in the guage or who cannot read or speak the English language. That fact is all the argument needed for the passage of the Smith-Bankhead Americanization bill. It provides simply for the cooperation of the government with the states in the education of these illiterates.

The war and the problems that it raised called attention to this vast army of ignorance in America. The figures just cited mean that more persons than live in Nevada, Wyoming, Delaware, Arizona, Idaho, Mississippi, Vermont, Rhode Island, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Maine, Florida, Connecticut and Washington are residents of this country and cannot read our language, and millions of them can neither read nor speak it. These eight millions would fill the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Chi- of the French weeklies. A picture showed

This problem of the illiterate and of the non-English-speaking foreigner does not belong to any one state or any one section. The South has the more illiterates, the North the more foreigners who do not speak or read our language. In the east South Central States 1714 per cent of the people cannot read or write, but in Passaic, N. J., a few miles west of the Hudson River, 15.8 per cent of the population cannot read, write or speak the English language. Sixteen per cent of the people of the South Atlantic States are illiterate, but in Fall River and Lawrence, Mass., the percentage of illiterates is almost as large.

These figures are startling enough to the average American, to whom education has been a matter of course and to whom it would come as a shock to know that if the illiterates were equitably distributed throughout the country every thirteenth or fourteenth person he met would be unable to read the daily paper. The Smith-Bankhead bill, with its appropriation of \$5,000,000 this year and \$12,-500,000 a year until 1926, would seem to need little argument for its passage. It appears, however, that the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate and the House Committee on Education, which have the measure in charge, are not decided and are asking for an expression of public opinion on the matter. New York has three members of the House committee-Jerome F. Donovan, Edmund Platt and Harry H. Pratt.

"I don't care what traps the rich men are trying to set for me." proclaims Mayor Hylan, "I am sticking by the poor ones." His Honor made this statement at Palm Beach, that haunt of the

Ebert, a harness maker, has become President of Germany. Harness for his nation will be furnished hereafter by a well known Paris firm.

# Anti-Nicotine Propaganda

Another reason why the buby would rather have its mother sing to it is because she doesn't chew tobacco.

## Official Greeters

Charleston News and Courier When the President comes home, will the

# The Conning Tower

#### FOOTLIGHT FANCIES

Prophy Hopkins
I used to hate to labor at my military job In the special service station where they sent

used to take the daily observations with a sob In the wind and weather bureau where they

And then one day a print of Peggy Hopkins I

And I clipped it from the book in hasty order. mounted it caressingly and placed it by the side Of the office wind velocity recorder.

I used to hate to labor, but of late my mates That at wind reports unwonted zeal I'm showing.

And somehow Captains, Majors-even Colonels come around
Each day to see how fast the wind is blowing Meteorological Section.

As we understand the situation, the League of Nations is practically assured, in spite of the opposition; and the League of When anything goes wrong lay it in Nations has no chance of adoption, in spite of the support.

> The Pinnacle of Poise, Talvo believes, is attained by a woman who can use her napkin in a restaurant without looking at it to see how much red has come off.

#### Sub-Solar Novelties

The favorite quotation, which when memorized changes its wording in the text so as to agree perfectly with the phraseology of the friend who disagrees with you.

The three-cent stamp which remains in your pocket for days, and then, when at idnight you want to mail a letter to Milwaukee, changes its color and denomination and becomes a two-cent one.

The prodigal seat-coupons, which hide away when some one else claims your seat, only to reappear continually as you stand

The Mischievous Side Door. Remains closed as you pound it to get out at your station, but the moment you give up the contest and dash wildly to the end portal it opens coyly, only to smash closed with a bubbling chuckle as you return to the charge. Sometimes keeps up for total of three distinct round trips. The door always wins. Distantly related to the one that with the station thronged to a dense. impenetrable and movementless state, stops bluntly in front of the place you have selected so that the sign comes level with the eyes, "Side Door Not Working."

In other branches of the service we devoted our days and nights to the government, but "assigned as he was," says the Washington Times ("Camouflaged,") duty in the ordnance department, Major Knowles was practically master of his own time." Our first indorsement is to offer United States who cannot read any lan- n wager of 11 to 5 that the Major did not serve under Col. James L. Walsh.

> Mentioned in orders, on Cécile's recommendation, is Mr. R. H. Burnside. The other day two doughboys and a gob entered Mr. Burnside's office and said they had been members of the Hippodrome chorus "before the war." "Of course I'll take you back," said Mr. Burnside, "if I have to make room for you. When do you want to start?"

#### TO CAPT. H. Valentine, I send you greeting Here's to you, while tensiting's good! To our very early meeting—

How I'd greet you if I could! But, at camp, who cares for proffers Of red hearts in lace design.

So here's all the pantry offers-Am I still your valentine?

Our favorite war wheeze appeared in one for Wilbur Wright!"

A cursory look at some of New York's billiard emporia leads to the conclusion that a lot of young men must have got exemption from military service because they had pool tables dependent on them

## The Bus Talkers

Lady: (Sneezing twice) My goodness! Gentleman: Gesundheit! She: Thank you. Merci.

He: Mercy what? She: I try to say it right. Instead of reading that health book last night, we shoulds studied our French.

He: That health book's all right. She: For ten cents? If it was any good, they'd never put it out for ten cents.

He: (Spying acquaintance across the aisle) Hello, Bloompf. Bloompf: Good morning! She: How's the Frau, Mr. Bloompf?

Bloompf: All right, except our help left us. She always aggervates herself when she hasn't got any help.

She: Oh, everybody does that, Has she been well lately? Bloompf: Yes, except for the last month

Nervous breakdown. Doctor said not to excite herself. I'm on my way downtown now looking for some new help. She: Like colored help?

Bloompf: Well, I like white help. She: (to He) Ruth would be a nice girl for Mr. Bloompf-Ruth, the girl that runs our elevator. (To Bloompf) Like Polish

That is, the Mrs. doesn't. Generally we have Swedish help. She likes Swedish help (reading newspaper headline as

Bloompf subsides) "Wilson May Leave Europe With League Unformed." I wonder He: Well, he's a great man.

She: I see they're going to pay this man Ebert \$240,000 a year to be president of

He: I saw in the paper that Germany's bankrupt, too. She: Yeah, I guess so. And that's a lot of money for a president. How do they get D. S. P.

"Mr. Galsworthy," The Tribune says, "does not talk easily of himself or his work. One might accuse him of 'typical English reticence." . One might better accuse him of the reticence typical of big leaguers in any field of endeavor.

With most of the International Women's Suffrage Conference resolutions we have no quarrel; but we stick at the demand that the moral standard shall be equal for

> We refuse to lower ours. F. P. A.

# THE ISLANDS WHICH JAPAN PURPOSES TO HOLD



intrinsic value that they are hardly worth the controversy they have caused. The islands are a group of tiny atolls, arranged and inclosing a lagoon. The entire group, the Equator, the warmest month is January, own soil needs frequent fertilization, says the coolest July. The population in 1910 she needs the Marshall Islands for the was 15,000, of whom only 179 were Euro- phosphate they yield. The supply of this peans, ninety-one of these being Germans. product is large, that exported in 1910 be-Although the islands have been known to ling valued at \$3,500,000.

The Marshall Islands, which Japan took | Europer is for hundreds of years, they were from Germany in the first year of the war ruled by their native chiefs until Germany and now announces its determination to made a treaty with them in 1878, following hold at all hazards, are apparently of so little this treaty with formal annexation in 1885. The natives are Micronesians and are splendid seamen.

Although Japan bases its claims to the islands on their commercial value, their in two rows, almost parallel, close together | strategic value in the Pacific as the third point of a triangle of which Japan and consisting of between thirty and forty isl- Japan-controlled Formosa are the other corands, has an area of only 158 square miles. ners is not to be overlooked. Also, the lagoon The islands are low, rising at the highest which the islands surround and into which point only thirty-three feet above high tide. there are numerous entrances is a splendid The largest is only 600 yards wide. The anchorage for a fleet. The greatest depli soil is sandy and poor, the climate moist of the lagoon is 150 feet, while immediately and hot. Although the islands lie north of outside the depth is extreme. Japan, whose

# Huns Again a World Peril

Germany Has Recovered With Incredible Swiftness and Hopes Yet to Win

## By Frank H. Simonds

hension is making itself felt.

this new phenomenon, for it is bou succeeding weeks to exercise a profound influence upon events in Paris.

armistice. Germany was flat, torn by inthe moment Germany was a negligible factor, compelled to surrender her fleet, much of her heavy artillery, many of her instruments of war. In this situation and in something of the confidence of the conquerors of Napoleon, when the great Emperor was relegated to Elba, the victorious alliance set about remaking Europe and the world in a leisurely fashion. There was no longer an enemy in the field. There was no longer any power capable of disputing the will of

## Germany Is Remade

But in three months, with speed beyond belief, Germany has found herself. First, she suppressed the Bolsheviks; second, she held an election, almost incredible in that it revealed the old political parties still unshaken in their substantial hold upon the electorate. To be sure, the Social Democrats mysteriously, increased their representation. but they could not obtain a complete majority. The new National Assembly contains a clear majority of members of the old Reichstag who belonged to political faiths which were consenting and enthusiastic supporters of imperial Germany. This new national legislature summoned

to meet at Weimar and not at Berlin, dis-Bloompf: No, I don't like Polish help. guised in all respects to give an impression of the reality of a new Germany, democratic and cured of old diseases, is, in fact, composed of the same men as in the past, and it has met, and in its very first session given a taste of what is to be expected. Not beaten nor repentant Germany, but Germany reintegrated and determined to pursue her old pathway of national greatness, has already begun to challenge the right of her victors to impose terms. It has taken up arms to repress Polish aspirations, legitimate aspirations based upon the right of self-determination, and it has defied the orders of the Entente Powers with respect to Poland.

# To Win America

But even this is a minor detail; the real German purpose is revealed not only at Weimar, it is being expressed with even greater clarity at Berne, where in a world assembly of Socialists, German representatives are showing themselves prepared to transform the whole face of the situation and save Germany all just consequence of her crime by invoking not only the doctrines of Socialism, but the pronouncements

DARIS, Feb. 13.-While the Paris con- Weimar, in Berne, in all districts occupied ference is devoting its main ener- by American troops, a mighty German gies to a league of nations and begin- propaganda designed to separate America ning the long and difficult task of hearing | from its European comrades, designed to and resolving the rival claims of new na- persuade America to become the champion tions which conflict alike with each other of Germany against the European nations and with at least one of the Entente Powers, she has wronged, and in the end enable a new influence and fresh cause for appre- Germany, by escaping retributive justice in the shape of indemnities for her wanton With incredible swiftness, Germany has devastation, to win the war. The burden achieved reorganization of her domestic af- of this monstrous German propaganda is fairs and is beginning to make her new this: "We Germans have set our house in power and purpose felt. It is of the utmost order. We have dethroned our emperor and importance that America should understand our princes. We have become democratic, t, and all responsibility for the crimes of the past must be placed upon those whom we have exiled of the old order. It is an Three months ago, at the moment of the act of injustice, a deed of violence, to make us, a new democratic Germany, pay for ternal disorders; the spirit of her people | damage done by the wicked old imperialistic shaken, the menace of Bolshevism present regime. Here we are with clean hands in Berlin and a score of larger cities. For | and reformed national spirit asking to associate ourselves as equals with nations which pretend to accept President Wilson's fourteen principles; but, in fact, France, Britain and their associates are not seeking a just peace. They are seeking to take our mone; our resources and our provinces for in perialistic reasons, and to destroy Germany The great indemnities they would levy are

> It is as if a murderer suddenly got religion and demanded that all his past crimes be forgiven and forgotten, since under the shadow of the gallows he has embraced the true faith, not only with readiness but with obvious enthusiasm. The Germans see clearly that this is their single avenue of escape. They can still win the war if they can escape paying for the damage they have wrought, and leave devastated and crippled France to pay not alone for the cost of defending herself, but the price of German devastations in all regions Germany occupied and ruined.

unjust burdens they are seeking to place

upon our backs to their own economic

profit. We alone accept President Wilson's

doctrines as he meant them, we alone ask

a healing peace. We are a new, pure, demo-

## How She Can Win

The German policy must be clearly understood. The Germans have stripped France and Belgium as far south as the Somme and Marne of all machinery; not only m chinery of factories, but even farm implements; they have destroyed cities and hamlets; they have paralyzed French and Belgian industry for decades; railways and canals; everything is to make, and, having done this they will profit completely if they can escape paying for what they have

Nor is this all, or half. The collapse of the Hapsburg empire has made it inevitable that six or seven million Germans in Austria proper will be united to the German empire. This means that even with Alsace-Lorraine lost, Germany will gain at least 5,000,000 people, and an area several times as large as that of the Rhine land. She will acquire more territory and larger increase of population than Prussia ever gained by successful war. In addition, there je the Russian field.

The Allies have abandoned it, they have declined a task probably beyond their resources of reinforcing the elements of order and organization in Russia. They have had recourse to the transparent device of the Coincident with all this is beginning in Prinkipo conference, which means in fact

that they have recognized the Bolsheviki and left the way open to the Germans to ally themselves with conservative and same elements in Russia, and thus to reorganize and exploit the vast Russian empire when peace at last comes. Those who appealed to the Western powers to save them from Lenine and Trotzky will now have no choic but to throw themselves into the ample arms of Germany.

Thus we have in three months a mighty and appalling transformation. Germany has aiready escaped from the first paralysis of defeat, the danger that the empire would break up is over. Instead we shall see 75. 000,000 Germans in the future instead of 70,000.000. We shall see a greatly enlarged German empire, including Vienna, touching the middle Danube, enfolding the new Bohemian state in its deadly embrace, and to-day threatening to prevent that Polish renaissance which has been rightly recognized as the cornerstone of a just and per manent settlement in Europe.

#### A Greater Germany Sure

All this, save the Polish circumstance, is practically inevitable. As a consequence of her attack upon the world, Germany is to be greater in area and larger in population than in 1914. She has overturned the great Slav state, and her pathway into the East is open for vast economic and incredible political expansion. In all respects save two she finds herself already better of than before. Now these two limitations are obviously military and financial. Germany has not and cannot for a considerable time rebuild her army, since she lacks materials, nor can she begin new wars, since much of her territory is in enemy hands as a result of the armistice terms. She powerless, therefore, to resist Allied demands for just reparation and restoration by her own military weapons. She is, then, thrown back on a new line of action to avoid financial burdens, but with the very plain fact in mind that if she can avoid these burdens she will emerge victorious from the war and be able alone of the European nations to take up the old race in armaments.

And while in Paris the Allies are seeking to achieve just peace and construct a real league of nations, having naturally and inevitably to examine conflicting claims and weigh and deal with national aspirations, some just and some unreasonable, the German is steadily building up for himself this new policy and this new character. He is preparing to use every possible disguise of idealism and of justice to enable himself

to win the war he once lost by arms. The danger of this new German campaign can hardly be exaggerated. It is gaining headway in many places. It is finding con verts in many American quarters. It bids fair to capture international socialism as represented at Berne, and international finances represented everywhere. It will mean, if he succeeds, that we shall have lost the war, and Germany will emerge the only victor, with all of Russin as her first immediate prey and all of her eastern ambitions revitalized.

#### No Real Revolution

If there were anywhere the smallest sign that there had been real revolution i Germany, a genuine awakening of national conscience, honest rejection of old ideals, would be different. But the fact is patent. The men who ruled Germany at Weimar are exactly the men who for four years and a half in Berlin accepted, indorsed and pre mulgated policies which are responsible for all the horrors of the recent war.

The peril of Bolshevism in Germans over. Perhaps we all exaggerated it; buttle 'peril of Germany herself has been restored If Germany escapes from her terrible destruction, she wins the war. If France and Britain are saddled with these costs, in addition to the costs of defending them selves, neither can stand against the Germans again. But only thus can Germany escape. If she succeeds by her new cam paign in entrapping American public leader-ship, her triumph will be completed, and, at least in Paris, the danger seems real and close at harrd. At all events, it is time that the fact was clearly perceived in America that Germany has totally changed her situation, has executed a transformation which may yet have for the conference at Paris something of the same surprise Napoleon's return from Elba had for the Congress of Vienna a century ago. right, 1919, by the McClure N

#### The Democrats and Suffrage

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Poor, old, stupid Democracy! If ever a party had a golden opportunity and deliberately tossed it aside that very thing was done in turning down the suffrage amendment by the so-called Democrati Senate. I say this as a lifelong Democra Watch the Republican party put the amenament "over the top" in the next Congress! I miss my guess if this country sees another Democratic President or Congress in a generation.

WILLIAM F. AIKEN. New York, Feb. 11, 1919.

## The Gold Star Flag

To The Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Has any one thought of having \$ national Gold Star Day?

One by one the service flags in my block have been taken down as the returning soldier or sailor donned mufti, but my service flag with its little gold star remains in

my window. Could not a day be set aside when all the service flags with stars of gold be taken down and reverently folded up and laid away with their memories?

We who have gold star flags and no returning soldier should have a day for our

What do you think? ELIZABETH BERESFORD O'NEALS. New York, Feb. 12, 1919.

## Lawless Conditions

From The Cleveland Plats Dealer George W. Wickersham says there is no law under which the former Kaiser could be punished. Well, there was no law under which he could send his armies through Belgian cities, either.

At Last

(From The Philadelphia Evening Ledger) The dissolution of the league of retions

seems to be in sight.